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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/649,133	08/28/2000	MASAAKI KIDO	DP-662-US	8136

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[REDACTED] EXAMINER

MILLER, BRANDON J

[REDACTED] ART UNIT [REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

2683

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8

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 09/649,133	Applicant(s) KIDO, MASAAKI
	Examiner Brandon J Miller	Art Unit 2683

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 June 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                  2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) See Continuation Sheet is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-2, 4-5, 7-8, 10-11, 13-14, 16-17, 19-20, 22-23, 35-26, 28-29, 31-32, 34-35, 37-38, 40-41, 43-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-89)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_

- 4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_  
5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6)  Other:

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
PTO-326 (Rev. 04-01)

**Office Action Summary**

Part of Paper No. 2

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims pending in the application are  
1,2,4,5,7,8,10,11,13,14,16,17,19,20,22,23,26,28,29,31,32,34,35,37,38,40,41,43 and 44.

**DETAILED ACTION***Response to Amendment****Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 4-5, 7-8, 10-11, 13-14, 16-17, 19-20, 22-23, 25-26, 28-29, 31-32, 34-35, 37-8, 40-41, and 43-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen and Yi and Williams.

Regarding claim 1 Nguyen teaches a mobile radio communication system in which location-limited mobile stations can be used (see abstract and pg. 3, lines 8-14). Nguyen teaches a registration area storage in which information concerning registered areas, which have been registered as areas where a location-limited mobile station is allowed to originate a call, is stored with regard to each location-limited mobile station (see pg. 3, lines 27-30). Nguyen teaches a registration area search for referring to the registered area storage means and thereby searching for the registered areas of a location-limited mobile station when the location-limited mobile station originated a call (see pg. 3, lines 28-33). Nguyen teaches an area comparison for comparing the registered areas of the location-limited mobile station searched by the registered area search with present location areas of the location-limited mobile station and thereby judging whether or not a match occurred between the registered areas and the present location areas; and a connection establishment for executing a connection establishment process for the location-

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limited mobile station if a match occurred in the judgment by area comparison (see pg. 7, lines 30-37 and pg. 8, lines 1-2). Nguyen does not teach registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period. Yi teaches registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a time period (see col. 1, lines 60-62). Williams teaches a registration process for location limited mobile station that takes place during a preset time period (see col. 4, lines 40-45 and col. 5, lines 32-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Nguyen adapt to include registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period because this would allow for a radio frequency communication system suitable for updating a radio affiliation database.

Regarding claim 2 Yi teaches the registered area storage designed so that the registered areas of each location-limited mobile station can be altered so as to change the total area of the registered areas (see col. 3, lines 53-55).

Regarding claim 4 Nguyen teaches a mobile radio communication system in which location-limited mobile stations can be used (see abstract and pg. 3, lines 8-14). Nguyen teaches a registration area storage in which information concerning registered areas, which have been registered as areas where a location-limited mobile station is allowed to conduct communication, is stored with regard to each location-limited mobile station (see pg. 3, lines 27-30). Nguyen teaches a present location area tracking for keeping track of present location areas of a location-limited mobile station when the location-limited mobile station is conducting communication (see pg. 7, lines 28-33). Nguyen teaches a registration area search for referring to the registered

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area storage means and thereby searching for the registered areas of a location-limited mobile station (see pg. 3, lines 28-33). Nguyen teaches an area comparison for comparing the registered areas of the location-limited mobile station searched by the registered area search with present location areas of the location-limited mobile station tracked and thereby judging whether or not a match occurred between the registered areas and the present location areas; and a disconnection establishment for disconnecting the communication conducted by the location-limited mobile station if no match occurred in the judgment by area comparison (see pg. 7, lines 30-37 and pg. 8, lines 1-2). Nguyen does not teach registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period. Yi teaches registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a time period (see col. 1, lines 60-62). Williams teaches a registration process for location limited mobile station that takes place during a preset time period (see col. 4, lines 40-45 and col. 5, lines 32-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Nguyen adapt to include registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period because this would allow for a radio frequency communication system suitable for updating a radio affiliation database.

Regarding claim 5 Yi teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 7 Nguyen teaches a mobile radio communication system in which location-limited mobile stations can be used (see abstract and pg. 3, lines 8-14). Nguyen teaches a registration area storage in which information concerning registered areas, which have been

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registered as areas where a location-limited mobile station is allowed to receive an incoming call, is stored with regard to each location-limited mobile station (see pg. 3, lines 27-30). Nguyen teaches a registration area search for referring to the registered area storage means and thereby searching for the registered areas of a location-limited mobile station when an incoming call to the location-limited mobile station occurred (see pg. 3, lines 28-33). Nguyen teaches an area comparison for comparing the registered areas of the location-limited mobile station searched by the registered area search with present location areas of the location-limited mobile station tracked and thereby judging whether or not a match occurred between the registered areas and the present location areas; and a connection establishment process for the location-limited mobile station if a match occurred in the judgment by area comparison (see pg. 7, lines 30-37 and pg. 8, lines 1-2). Nguyen does not teach registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period. Yi teaches registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a time period (see col. 1, lines 60-62). Williams teaches a registration process for location limited mobile station that takes place during a preset time period (see col. 4, lines 40-45 and col. 5, lines 32-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Nguyen adapt to include registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period because this would allow for a radio frequency communication system suitable for updating a radio affiliation database.

Regarding claim 8 Yi teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 10 Nguyen teaches a mobile radio communication system in which location-limited mobile stations can be used (see abstract and pg. 3, lines 8-14). Nguyen teaches a registration area storage in which information concerning registered areas, which have been registered as areas where a location-limited mobile station is allowed to receive an incoming call, is stored with regard to each location-limited mobile station (see pg. 3, lines 27-30). Nguyen teaches a registration area search for referring to the registered area storage means and thereby searching for the registered areas of a location-limited mobile station when an incoming call to the location-limited mobile station occurred (see pg. 3, lines 28-33). Nguyen teaches paging a base transceiver station corresponding to the registered areas page the location-limited mobile station in the registered areas; and a connection establishment process for the location-limited mobile station if a match occurred in the judgment by area comparison (see pg. 5, lines 22-26, pg. 7, lines 30-37 and pg. 8, lines 1-2). Nguyen does not teach registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period. Yi teaches registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a time period (see col. 1, lines 60-62). Williams teaches a registration process for location limited mobile station that takes place during a preset time period (see col. 4, lines 40-45 and col. 5, lines 32-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Nguyen adapt to include registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period because this would allow for a radio frequency communication system suitable for updating a radio affiliation database.

Regarding claim 11 Yi teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 13 Nguyen teaches a mobile radio communication system in which location-limited mobile stations can be used (see abstract and pg. 3, lines 8-14). Nguyen teaches a registration area storage in which information concerning registered areas, which have been registered as areas where a location-limited mobile station is allowed to receive an incoming call, is stored with regard to each location-limited mobile station (see pg. 3, lines 27-30). Nguyen teaches letting a base transceiver stations page a location-limited mobile station when an incoming call to the location-limited mobile station occurred (see pg. 5, lines 22-26, pg. 7, lines 30-37 and pg. 8, lines 1-2). Nguyen teaches a registration area search for referring to the registered area storage means and thereby searching for the registered areas of a location-limited mobile station (see pg. 3, lines 28-33). Nguyen teaches a connection establishment process for the location-limited mobile station if the location-limited mobile station made a response to the paging from its registered areas (see pg. 5, lines 22-26, pg. 7, lines 30-37 and pg. 8, lines 1-2). Nguyen does not teach registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period. Yi teaches registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a time period (see col. 1, lines 60-62). Williams teaches a registration process for location limited mobile station that takes place during a preset time period (see col. 4, lines 40-45 and col. 5, lines 32-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Nguyen adapt to include registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period because this

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would allow for a radio frequency communication system suitable for updating a radio affiliation database.

Regarding claim 14 Yi teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 16 Nguyen teaches a mobile radio communication system in which location-limited mobile stations can be used (see abstract and pg. 3, lines 8-14). Nguyen teaches a registration area search in which information concerning registered areas which have been registered as areas where a location-limited mobile station is allowed to originate a call is stored with regard to each location-limited mobile station, is referred to and thereby the registered areas of a location-limited mobile station is searched for when the location-limited mobile station originated a call (see pg. 3, lines 27-34). Nguyen teaches an area comparison for comparing the registered areas of the location-limited mobile station searched by the registered area search with present location areas of the location-limited mobile station and thereby whether or not a match occurred between the registered areas and the present location areas is judged; and a connection establishment for executing a connection establishment process is executed for the location-limited mobile station if a match occurred by area comparison (see pg. 7, lines 30-37 and pg. 8, lines 1-2). Nguyen does not teach registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period. Yi teaches registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a time period (see col. 1, lines 60-62). Williams teaches a registration process for location limited mobile station that takes place during a preset time period (see col. 4, lines 40-45 and col. 5, lines 32-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to make the Nguyen adapt to include registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period because this would allow for a radio frequency communication system suitable for updating a radio affiliation database.

Regarding claim 17 Yi teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 19 Nguyen teaches a mobile radio communication system in which location-limited mobile stations can be used (see abstract and pg. 3, lines 8-14). Nguyen teaches a present location areas of a location-limited mobile station are kept track of when the location-limited mobile station is conducting communication (see pg. 7, lines 28-33). Nguyen teaches a registration area storage in which information concerning registered areas, which have been registered as areas where a location-limited mobile station is allowed to conduct communication, is stored with regard to each location-limited mobile station, is referred to and thereby the registered areas of the location-limited mobile station is searched for (see pg. 3, lines 27-30). Nguyen teaches an area comparison for comparing the registered areas of the location-limited mobile station searched by the registered area search with present location areas of the location-limited mobile station tracked and thereby whether or not a match occurred between the registered areas and the present location areas is judged; and a disconnection establishment for disconnecting the communication conducted by the location-limited mobile station if no match occurred by area comparison (see pg. 7, lines 30-37 and pg. 8, lines 1-2). Nguyen does not teach registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period. Yi teaches registered areas of each location-limited

mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a time period (see col. 1, lines 60-62). Williams teaches a registration process for location limited mobile station that takes place during a preset time period (see col. 4, lines 40-45 and col. 5, lines 32-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Nguyen adapt to include registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period because this would allow for a radio frequency communication system suitable for updating a radio affiliation database.

Regarding claim 20 Yi teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 22 Nguyen teaches a mobile radio communication system in which location-limited mobile stations can be used (see abstract and pg. 3, lines 8-14). Nguyen teaches a registration area search in which information concerning registered areas which have been registered as areas where a location-limited mobile station is allowed to receive an incoming call is stored with regard to each location-limited mobile station, is referred to and thereby the registered areas of a location-limited mobile station is searched for when an incoming call to the location-limited mobile station occurred (see pg. 3, lines 27-34). Nguyen teaches an area comparison for comparing the registered areas of the location-limited mobile station and thereby whether or not a match occurred between the registered areas and the present location areas is judged; and a connection establishment for executing a connection establishment process is executed for the location-limited mobile station if a match occurred by area comparison (see pg. 7, lines 30-37 and pg. 8, lines 1-2). Nguyen does not teach registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time

period. Yi teaches registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a time period (see col. 1, lines 60-62). Williams teaches a registration process for location limited mobile station that takes place during a preset time period (see col. 4, lines 40-45 and col. 5, lines 32-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Nguyen adapt to include registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period because this would allow for a radio frequency communication system suitable for updating a radio affiliation database.

Regarding claim 23 Yi teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 25 Nguyen teaches a mobile radio communication system in which location-limited mobile stations can be used (see abstract and pg. 3, lines 8-14). Nguyen teaches a registration area search in which information concerning registered areas which have been registered as areas where a location-limited mobile station is allowed to receive an incoming call is stored with regard to each location-limited mobile station, is referred to and thereby the registered areas of a location-limited mobile station is searched for when an incoming call to the location-limited mobile station occurred (see pg. 3, lines 27-34). Nguyen teaches a location-limited mobile station that is paged in the registered areas; and a connection establishment process is executing for the location-limited mobile station if the location-limited mobile station made a response to the paging (see pg. 7, lines 30-37 and pg. 8, lines 1-2). Nguyen does not teach registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period. Yi teaches registered areas of each location-limited

mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a time period (see col. 1, lines 60-62). Williams teaches a registration process for location limited mobile station that takes place during a preset time period (see col. 4, lines 40-45 and col. 5, lines 32-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Nguyen adapt to include registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period because this would allow for a radio frequency communication system suitable for updating a radio affiliation database.

Regarding claim 26 Yi teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 28 Nguyen teaches a mobile radio communication system in which location-limited mobile stations can be used (see abstract and pg. 3, lines 8-14). Nguyen teaches a paging step in which a location-limited mobile station is paged when an incoming call to the location-limited mobile station occurred (see pg. 7, lines 33-37). Nguyen teaches a registration area search in which a registered area storage means, in which information concerning registered areas, which have been registered as areas where a location-limited mobile station is allowed to receive an incoming call, is stored with regard to each location-limited mobile station, is referred to and thereby the registered areas of the location-limited mobile station is searched for (see pg. 3, lines 28-33); and a connection establishment process for the location-limited mobile station if the location-limited mobile station made a response to the paging from its registered areas (see pg. 7, lines 30-37 and pg. 8, lines 1-2). Nguyen does not teach registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period. Yi teaches registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to

alternative registered areas during a time period (see col. 1, lines 60-62). Williams teaches a registration process for location limited mobile station that takes place during a preset time period (see col. 4, lines 40-45 and col. 5, lines 32-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Nguyen adapt to include registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period because this would allow for a radio frequency communication system suitable for updating a radio affiliation database.

Regarding claim 29 Yi teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 31 Nguyen teaches a machine-readable record medium storing a program for instructing a machine, a computer unit etc. to execute a mobile radio communication system in which location-limited mobile stations can be used (see abstract, pg. 3, lines 8-14 & 27-33 and FIG. 4). Nguyen teaches a registration area search in which a registered area storage means, in which information concerning registered areas which have been registered as areas where a location-limited mobile station is allowed to originate a call is stored with regard to each location-limited mobile station, is referred to and thereby the registered areas of a location-limited mobile station is searched for when the location-limited mobile station originated a call (see pg. 3, lines 27-34). Nguyen teaches an area comparison for comparing the registered areas of the location-limited mobile station searched by the registered area search with present location areas of the location-limited mobile station and thereby whether or not a match occurred between the registered areas and the present location areas is judged; and a connection establishment for executing a connection establishment process is executed for the location-limited mobile station

if a match occurred by area comparison (see pg. 7, lines 30-37 and pg. 8, lines 1-2). Nguyen does not teach registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period. Yi teaches registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a time period (see col. 1, lines 60-62). Williams teaches a registration process for location limited mobile station that takes place during a preset time period (see col. 4, lines 40-45 and col. 5, lines 32-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Nguyen adapt to include registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period because this would allow for a radio frequency communication system suitable for updating a radio affiliation database.

Regarding claim 32 Yi teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 34 Nguyen teaches a machine-readable record medium storing a program for instructing a machine, a computer unit etc. to execute a mobile radio communication system in which location-limited mobile stations can be used (see abstract, pg. 3, lines 8-14 & 27-33 and FIG. 4). Nguyen teaches a present location areas of a location-limited mobile station are kept track of when the location-limited mobile station is conducting communication (see pg. 7, lines 28-33). Nguyen teaches a registration area storage in which information concerning registered areas, which have been registered as areas where a location-limited mobile station is allowed to conduct communication, is stored with regard to each location-limited mobile station, is referred to and thereby the registered areas of the location-limited mobile station is searched

for (see pg. 3, lines 27-30). Nguyen teaches an area comparison for comparing the registered areas of the location-limited mobile station searched by the registered area search with present location areas of the location-limited mobile station tracked and thereby whether or not a match occurred between the registered areas and the present location areas is judged; and a disconnection establishment for disconnecting the communication conducted by the location-limited mobile station if no match occurred by area comparison (see pg. 7, lines 30-37 and pg. 8, lines 1-2). Nguyen does not teach registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period. Yi teaches registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a time period (see col. 1, lines 60-62). Williams teaches a registration process for location limited mobile station that takes place during a preset time period (see col. 4, lines 40-45 and col. 5, lines 32-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Nguyen adapt to include registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period because this would allow for a radio frequency communication system suitable for updating a radio affiliation database.

Regarding claim 35 Yi teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 37 Nguyen teaches a mobile radio communication system in which location-limited mobile stations can be used (see abstract and pg. 3, lines 8-14). Nguyen teaches a registration area search in which information concerning registered areas which have been registered as areas where a location-limited mobile station is allow to receive an incoming call is

stored with regard to each location-limited mobile station, is referred to and thereby the registered areas of a location-limited mobile station is searched for when an incoming call to the location-limited mobile station occurred (see pg. 3, lines 27-34). Nguyen teaches an area comparison for comparing the registered areas of the location-limited mobile station and thereby whether or not a match occurred between the registered areas and the present location areas is judged; and a connection establishment for executing a connection establishment process is executed for the location-limited mobile station if a match occurred by area comparison (see pg. 7, lines 30-37 and pg. 8, lines 1-2). Nguyen does not teach registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period. Yi teaches registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a time period (see col. 1, lines 60-62). Williams teaches a registration process for location limited mobile station that takes place during a preset time period (see col. 4, lines 40-45 and col. 5, lines 32-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Nguyen adapt to include registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period because this would allow for a radio frequency communication system suitable for updating a radio affiliation database.

Regarding claim 38 Yi teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 40 Nguyen teaches a machine-readable record medium storing a program for instructing a machine, a computer unit etc. to execute a mobile radio communication system in which location-limited mobile stations can be used (see abstract, pg. 3, lines 8-14 &

27-33 and FIG. 4). Nguyen teaches a registration area search in which information concerning registered areas which have been registered as areas where a location-limited mobile station is allowed to receive an incoming call is stored with regard to each location-limited mobile station, is referred to and thereby the registered areas of a location-limited mobile station is searched for when an incoming call to the location-limited mobile station occurred (see pg. 3, lines 27-34).

Nguyen teaches a location-limited mobile station that is paged in the registered areas; and a connection establishment process is executing for the location-limited mobile station if the location-limited mobile station made a response to the paging (see pg. 7, lines 30-37 and pg. 8, lines 1-2). Nguyen does not teach registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period. Yi teaches registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a time period (see col. 1, lines 60-62). Williams teaches a registration process for location limited mobile station that takes place during a preset time period (see col. 4, lines 40-45 and col. 5, lines 32-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Nguyen adapt to include registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period because this would allow for a radio frequency communication system suitable for updating a radio affiliation database.

Regarding claim 41 Yi teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 43 Nguyen teaches a machine-readable record medium storing a program for instructing a machine, a computer unit etc. to execute a mobile radio communication

system in which location-limited mobile stations can be used (see abstract, pg. 3, lines 8-14 & 27-33 and FIG. 4). Nguyen teaches a paging step in which a location-limited mobile station is paged when an incoming call to the location-limited mobile station occurred (see pg. 7, lines 33-37). Nguyen teaches a registration area search in which a registered area storage means, in which information concerning registered areas, which have been registered as areas where a location-limited mobile station is allowed to receive an incoming call, is stored with regard to each location-limited mobile station, is referred to and thereby the registered areas of the location-limited mobile station is searched for (see pg. 3, lines 28-33); and a connection establishment process for the location-limited mobile station if the location-limited mobile station made a response to the paging from its registered areas (see pg. 7, lines 30-37 and pg. 8, lines 1-2). Nguyen does not teach registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period. Yi teaches registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a time period (see col. 1, lines 60-62). Williams teaches a registration process for location limited mobile station that takes place during a preset time period (see col. 4, lines 40-45 and col. 5, lines 32-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Nguyen adapt to include registered areas of each location-limited mobile station that can be altered to alternative registered areas during a preset time period because this would allow for a radio frequency communication system suitable for updating a radio affiliation database.

Regarding claim 44 Yi teaches a device as recited in claim 2 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Dufour WO 96/34500 discloses a system and method for restricting mobility of subscribers assigned to fixed subscription areas in a cellular telecommunications network.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37, 40, and 43 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon J Miller whose telephone number is 703-305-4222. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

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August 15, 2003



WILLIAM TROST  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600